April 26, 1770. NUMB. 2157.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By Captain YOUNG, arrived here from Briſtol; and the LORD HYDE and HARRIOT Packets, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE of February 15, 1770.

To his Grace the D--- of -------.

MY LORD,

IF I were perſonally your enemy, I might pity and forgive you. You have every claim to compaſſion, that can ariſe from miſery and diſtreſs. The condition you are reduced to, would diſarm a private enemy of his reſentment, and leave no conſolation to the moſt vindictive ſpirit, but that ſuch an object, as you are, would diſgrace the dignity of revenge. But in the relation you have borne to this country, you have no title to indulgence; and if I had followed the dictates of my own opinion, I never ſhould have allowed you the reſpite of a moment. In your public character, you have injured every ſubject of the empire; and though an individual is not authorized to forgive the injuries done to ſociety, he is called upon to aſſert his ſeparate ſhare in the public reſentment. I ſubmitted however to the judgment of men, more moderate, perhaps, more candid than myſelf. For my own part, I do not pretend to underſtand thoſe prudent forms of decorum, thoſe gentle rules of diſcretion, which ſome men endeavour to unite with the conduct of the greateſt and moſt hazardous affairs. Engaged in the defence of an honourable cauſe, I would take a deciſive part.----I ſhould ſcorn to provide for a future retreat, or to keep terms with a man, who preſerves no meaſures with the public. Neither the abject ſubmiſſion of deſerting his poſt in the hour of danger, nor even the ſacred ſhield of cowardice, ſhould protect him. I would purſue him through life, and try the laſt exertion of my abilities to preſerve the periſhable infamy of his name, and make it immortal.

What then, my Lord, is this the event of all the ſacrifices you have made to Lord Bute's patronage, and to your own unfortunate ambition? Was it for this you abandoned your earlieſt friendſhips----the warmeſt connexions of your youth, and all thoſe honourable engagements, by which you once ſolicited, and might have acquired the eſteem of your country? Have you ſecured no recompence for ſuch a waſte of honour? Unhappy man! what party will receive the common deſerter of all parties? Without a client to flatter, without a friend to conſole you, and with only one companion from the honeſt Houſe of Bloomſbury, you muſt now retire into a dreadful ſolitude, which you have created for yourſelf. At the moſt active period of life, you muſt quit the buſy ſcene, and conceal yourſelf from the world, if you would hope to ſave the wretched remains of a ruined reputation. The vices never fail of their effect. They operate like the age---bring on diſhonour before its time, and in the prime of youth leave the character broken and exhauſted.

Yet your conduct has been myſterious, as well as contemptible. Where is now that firmneſs, or obſtinacy, ſo long boaſted of by your friends, and acknowledged by your enemies? We were taught to expect that you would not leave the ruin of this country to be compleated by other hands, but were determined either to gain a deciſive victory over the conſtitution, or to periſh, bravely at leaſt, in the laſt dike of the prerogative. You knew the danger, and might have been provided for it. You took ſufficient time to prepare for a meeting with the P---------, to confirm the mercenary fidelity of ------- dependants, and to ſuggeſt to your S-------n a language ſuited to his dignity at leaſt, if not to his benevolence and wiſdom. Yet, while the whole kingdom was agitated with anxious expectation upon one great point, you meanly evaded the queſtion, and, inſtead of the explicit firmneſs and deciſion of a - ----, gave us nothing but the miſery of a ruined Grazier, and the whining piety of a Methodiſt. We had reaſon to expect, that notice would have been taken of the petitions, which the ----- has received from the Engliſh nation; and although I can conceive ſome perſonal motives for not yielding to them, I can find none, in common prudence or decency, for treating them with contempt. Be aſſured, my Lord, the Engliſh people will not tamely ſubmit to this unworthy treatment; they had a right to be heard, and their petitions, if not granted, deſerved to be conſidered. Whatever be the real views and doctrine of a court, the ------- ſhould be taught to preſerve ſome forms of attention to his ſ-----s, and if he will not redreſs their grievances, not to make them a topic of jeſt and mockery among Lords and ladies of the Bedchamber. Injuries may be atoned for and forgiven; but inſults admit of no compenſation. They degrade the mind in its own eſteem, and force it to recover its level by revenge. This neglect of the petitions was, however, a part of your original plan of government, nor will any conſequences it has produced account for your deſerting your S-------n in the midſt of that diſtreſs, in which you and your new friends had involved him. One would think, my Lord, you might have taken this ſpirited reſolution before you had diſſolved the laſt of thoſe early connexions, which once, even in your own opinion, did honour to your youth;----before you had obliged Lord Granby to quit a ſervice he was attached to;------before you had diſcarded one Chancellor, and killed another. To what an abject condition have you laboured to reduce the beſt of Princes, when the unhappy man, who yields at laſt to ſuch perſonal inſtance and ſolicitation, as never can be fairly employed againſt a ſubject, feels himſelf degraded by his compliance, and is unable to ſurvive the diſgraceful honours, which his gracious S-------n had compelled him to accept. He was a man of ſpirit, for he had a quick ſenſe of ſhame, and death has redeemed his character. I know your Grace too well to appeal to your feelings upon this event; but there is another heart, not yet, I hope, quite callous to the touch of humanity, to which it ought to be a dreadful leſſon for ever.

Now, my Lord, let us conſider the ſituation to which you have conducted, and in which you have thought it adviſeable to abandon your Royal Maſter. Whenever the people have complained, and nothing better could be ſaid in defence of the meaſures of government, it has been the faſhion to anſwer us, though not very fairly, with an appeal to the private virtues of our S-------n. *Has he not, to relieve the people, ſurrendered a conſiderable Part of his revenue? Has he not made the Judges independent, by fixing them in their places for life?*------My Lord, we acknowledge the gracious principle, which gave birth to theſe conceſſions, and have nothing to regret, but that it has never been adhered to. At the end of ſeven years, we are loaded with a debt of above five hundred thouſand pounds upon the Civil Liſt, and we now ſee the Chancellor of Great-Britain tyrannically forced out of his office, not for want of abilities, not for want of integrity, or of attention to his duty, but for delivering his honeſt opinion in --------, upon the greateſt conſtitutional queſtion, that has ariſen ſince the Revolution.----- We care not to whoſe private virtues you appeal; the theory of ſuch a government is falſhood and mockery;---the practice is oppreſſion. You have laboured then (though I confeſs to no purpoſe) to rob your Maſter of the only plauſible anſwer that ever was given in defence of his government,---of the opinion, which the people had conceived of his perſonal honour and integrity.--- The Duke of ------- was more moderate than your Grace. He only forced his Maſter to violate a ſolemn promiſe made to an individual. But you, my Lord, have ſucceſsfully extended your advice to every political, every moral engagement, that could bind either the Magiſtrate or the man. The condition of a ---- is often miſerable, but it required your Grace's abilities to make it contemptible.---You will ſay, perhaps, that the faithful ſervants, in whoſe hands you have left him, are able to retrieve his honour, and to ſupport his government. You have publicly declared, even ſince your reſignation, that you approved of their meaſures, and admired their characters, *particularly that of the Earl of S---d--b.* What a pity it is, that, with all this approbation, you ſhould think it neceſſary to ſeparate yourſelf from ſuch amiable companions! You forget, my Lord, that while you are laviſh in the praiſe of men whom you deſert, you are publicly oppoſing your conduct to your opinions, and depriving yourſelf of the only plauſible pretence you had for leaving your S-------n overwhelmed with diſtreſs: I call it *plauſible*, for, in truth, there is no reaſon whatſoever, leſs than the frowns of your Maſter, that could juſtify a man of ſpirit for abandoning his poſt at a moment ſo critical and important. It is in vain to evade the queſtion. If you will not ſpeak out, the public have a right to judge from appearances. We are authorized to conclude, that you either differed from your colleagues, whoſe meaſures you ſtill affect to defend, or that you thought the adminiſtration of the K---'s affairs no longer tenable. You are at liberty to chuſe between the hypocrite and the coward. Your beſt friends are in doubt which way they ſhall incline. Your country unites the characters, and gives you credit for them both. For my own part, I ſee nothing inconſiſtent in your conduct. You began with betraying the people,-----you conclude with betraying the ----.

In your treatment of particular perſons, you have preſerved the uniformity of your character. Even Mr. B------w declares, that no man was ever ſo ill-uſed as himſelf. As to the proviſion you have made for his family, he was intitled to it by the houſe he lives in. The ſucceſſor of one Chancellor might well pretend to be the rival of another. It is the breach of private friendſhip which touches Mr. B------w; and to ſay the truth, when a man of his rank and abilities had taken ſo active a part in your affairs, he ought not to have been let down at laſt with a miſerable penſion of fifteen hundred pounds a year. Col. L-----l, M. O-----, and M. B-----ne, were equally engaged with you, and have rather more reaſon to complain than Mr. B------w. Theſe are men, my Lord, whoſe friendſhip you ſhould have adhered to on the ſame principle, on which you deſerted Lord Rockingham, Lord Chatham, Lord Cambden, and the Duke of Portland. We can eaſily account for your violating your engagements with men of honour, but why ſhould you betray your *natural* connexions? Why ſeparate yourſelf from Lord S------h, Lord G----r, and Mr. R------y, or leave the three worthy Gentlemen above mentioned to ſhift for themſelves? With all the faſhionable indulgence of the times, this country does not abound in characters like theirs; and you may find it a difficult matter to recruit the b---k catalogue of your friends.

The recollection of the R---- Patent you ---- to Mr. H-----, obliges me to ſay a word in defence of a man whom you have taken the moſt diſhonourable means to injure. I do not refer to the ſham proſecution which you affected to carry on againſt him. On that ground, I doubt not, he is prepared to meet you with tenfold recrimination, and to ſet you at defiance. The injury you have done him affects his moral character. You knew that the offer to purchaſe the reverſion of a place, which has heretofore been ſold under a decree of the Court of Chancery, however imprudent in his ſituation, would no way tend to cover him with that ſort of guilt, which you wiſhed to fix upon him in the eyes of the world. You laboured, then, by every ſpecies of falſe ſuggeſtion, and even by publiſhing counterfeit letters, to have it underſtood, that he had propoſed terms of accommodation to you, and had offered to abandon his principles, his party, and his friends. You conſulted your own breaſt for a character of conſummate treachery, and gave it to the public for that of Mr. V-----n. I think myſelf obliged to do this juſtice to an injured man, becauſe I was deceived by the appearances thrown out by your Grace, and have frequently ſpoke of his conduct with indignation. If he really be, what I think him, honeſt, though miſtaken, he will be happy in recovering his reputation, though at the expence of his underſtanding. Here, I ſee, the matter is likely to reſt. Your Grace is afraid to carry on the proſecution. Mr. H----- keeps quiet poſſeſſion of his purchaſe; and G-v----r B-----ne, relieved from the apprehenſion of refunding the money, ſits down, for the remainder of his life, I------ AND CONTENTED.

I believe, my Lord, I may now take my leave of you for ever. You are no longer that reſolute Miniſter, who had ſpirit to ſupport the moſt violent meaſures; who compenſated for the want of great and good qualities, by a brave determination [which ſome people admire and relied on] to maintain himſelf without them. The reputation of obſtinacy and perſeverance might have ſupplied the place of all the abſent virtues. You have now added the laſt negative to your character, and meanly confeſſed, that your are deſtitute of the common ſpirit of a man. Retire then, my Lord, and hide your bluſhes from the world, for with ſuch a load of ſhame, even BLACK may change its colour. A mind ſuch as yours, in the ſolitary hours of domeſtic enjoyment, may ſtill find topics of conſolation. You may find it in the memory of violated friendſhip; in the afflictions of an accompliſhed Prince, whom you have diſgraced and deſerted, and, in the agitations of a great country, driven, by *your* councils, to the brink of deſtruction.

The palm of miniſterial firmneſs is now transferred to Lord North. He tells us ſo himſelf, with the plenitude of the *Ore rotundo*; and I am ready enough to believe, that, while he can keep his place, he will not eaſily be perſuaded to reſign it. Your Grace was the firm miniſter of Yeſterday. Lord North is the firm miniſter of to-day. To-morrow, perhaps, his M------y, in his wiſdom, may give us a rival for you both. You are too well acquainted with the temper of your late allies, to think it poſſible that Lord North ſhould be permitted to govern this country. If we may believe common fame, they have ſhewn him their ſuperiority already. his M-----y is indeed too gracious to inſult his ſubjects, by chooſing his firſt miniſter from among the domeſtics of the Duke of B-----d. That would have been too groſs an outrage to the three kingdoms. Their purpoſe however is equally anſwered by puſhing forward this unhappy figure, and forcing it to bear the odium of meaſures, which they in reality direct. Without immediately appearing to govern, they poſſeſs the power, and diſtribute the emoluments of government, as they think proper. They ſtill adhere to the ſpirit of that calculation, which made Mr. Luttrell repreſentative of Middleſex. Far from regretting your retreat, they aſſure us very gravely, that it increaſes the real ſtrength of the Miniſtry. According to this way of reaſoning, they will probably grow ſtronger, and more flouriſhing, every hour they exiſt; for I think there is hardly a day paſſes in which ſome one or other of his Majeſty's ſervants does not leave them to improve by the loſs of his aſſiſtance. But, alas! their countenances ſpeak a different language. When the members drop off, the main body cannot be inſenſible of its approaching diſſolution. Even the violence of their proceedings is a ſignal of deſpair. Like broken tenants, who have had warning to quit the premiſes, they curſe their landlord, deſtroy the fixtures, throw every thing into confuſion, and care not what miſchief they do to the eſtate.

JUNIUS.

LONDON, January 16.

THE Earl of Huntingdon has reſigned his place of Groom of the Stole to his Majeſty.

Some people about Court have inſinuated, that none of thoſe who reſign on the preſent criſis, will ever be employed again.

On Sunday the Earl of Carliſle kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majeſty, in the room of the Duke of Mancheſter, who has reſigned.

A certain great perſonage, it is ſaid, has expreſſed himſelf highly ſatisfied with the conduct of the Lord C------r, and the Marquis of G-----, upon a late remarkable occaſion.

A great man took occaſion to ſay on Tueſday laſt, "that the company then preſent, derived every bleſſing of the conſtitution from the *iron L--ds* of old, and not (pointing to ſome who were ſeated in a particular part) to the *ſilken ones* of the preſent age.

We hear that the popular party has been greatly increaſed ſince the proceedings in a late Aſſembly.

The greateſt part of the members of a very high Aſſembly, were greatly ſurprized that Lord H-----, who is a moſt able Speaker, did not enter into the debate on Tueſday laſt, which is attributed by his friends to his great delicacy, leſt what he might urge, ſhould be conſtrued to proceed from perſonal enmity to a popular gentleman.

They write from Venice, that the Knights of Malta are fitting out a number of armed gallies, and other ſhips of war, in order to join the Ruſſian fleet againſt the common enemy of Chriſtendom.

February 18.

We hear, that in conſequence of the truly noble behaviour of the two chiefs of the law and army, at this particular criſis, it is intended by ſome leading perſons in the city to compliment them with the freedom of this corporation, and a letter of thanks, in the ſame manner as was done by Lord Chatham and Mr. Legge; an example, which, it is not doubted, will be followed by all the other cities and towns in the kingdom.

The evening before the E--l of C-----m went out of town, ſitting in company with a ſelect party, he declared his intention of going into the country next day, as the affair, he ſaid, "Was all over." Some friends of his interpoſing, and begging his Lordſhip would wait a few days longer, he replied in a great paſſion, "Zounds, if it was poſſible *truth* or *juſtice* could prevail by their own force, I would ſtay *years* in town, to do my country all the ſervice in my power; but when there is a majority for g------t on every queſtion, all further oppoſition would be as ridiculous, as for a *poor man* to conteſt with a *rich one*, when the diſpute was *alone* to be determined by the length of their purſes.

Yeſterday, and not before, the Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby reſigned all his places, except his regiment of Blues.

Some very conciliating meaſures have been propoſed by Lord C. and there is a probability that the preſent unhappy diviſions will have a ſpeedy determination, eſpecially as a Great Perſonage has expreſſed himſelf highly ſatisfied with the ſaid Nobleman's plan.

A report is current of advices arriving over land from the Eaſt-Indies, which were immediately diſpatched to the Court end of the town; various opinions are framed on them, which at preſent render the funds dependent on that part of the world, rather at a ſtand.

Letters from Hamburgh mention, that the Court of Peterſburgh lately received ſome advices, which had determined the Empreſs to demand a categorical anſwer from the Court of Verſailles, whether France intends to take any part in the preſent war between the Turks and Ruſſians?

They write from Conſtantinople, that the people there are very apprehenſive the Court of Vienna will ſoon join the Ruſſians; and they ſay if that ſhould happen, the downfall of the Ottoman Empire will be at no great diſtance.

Letters from Cadiz mention, that a fleet of Spaniſh men of war is now fitting out there, ſaid to be intended for a ſecret expedition.

It is ſaid that this morning his Grace the Duke of Grafton, and the French Ambaſſador, had a long conference together, on the ſubject of ſome important diſpatches, received from his Britannick Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Verſailles.

We hear that Lord Chatham, in a late ſpeech in a great aſſembly, quoted Dr. Robertſon's hiſtory of Charles V. and obſerved, that the Caſtilians, as related by that elegant and maſterly hiſtorian, loſt their liberties, by ſuffering one of their eſtates to encroach upon, and uſurp the privileges of the others.

It is reported that one Nobleman loſt his place lately, for not coming to town when ſent for by a certain M-------, to give his aſſiſtance at the opening of the S-----n.

It is expected that the late changes at Court, will ſoon be followed by ſome material removals in the inferior Offices.

Jan. 20. *On Wedneſday evening, about 5 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor received a meſſage from the Secretary of State's office, deſiring, in his Majeſty's name, that he would deliver up the Seals that evening at 7 o'clock; and accordingly, a quarter before that hour, his Lordſhip, officially habited, and attended with a proper regalia, waited on his Majeſty at the Queen's Palace, and delivered them into his own hands.*

It is ſaid that Lord Willoughby de Broke has reſigned his office of Lord of the Bedchamber;

And that the Right Hon. James Grenville has reſigned his poſt of one of the Joint Vice-Treaſurers of Ireland.

We are aſſured, that when Lord Camden delivered up the Seals to a certain great Perſonage, a long converſation enſued, in the courſe of

[*For new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

which, the latter frequently expressed great concern at the present unhappy divisions, and repeatedly mentioned his anxiety to put a period to them as soon as possible.

It is now said that domestic matters will be first settled, and those of our brethren at a greater distance, will afterwards be taken into consideration.

Jan. 23. *It is remarkable that Mr. York's, upon a promise to his friends, particularly to the Marquis of Rockingham on* Wednesday *last, refused the seals. In the afternoon he waited on the Duke of Grafton, to declare his acceptance of them; in the evening they were delivered him by his Majesty. On* Thursday *the King granted him the dignity of a Baron, by the title of Lord Morden. On* Friday *he was preparing to wait on his Majesty, in consequence of a message received, but on that day relapsed; and on* Saturday *happened the unfortunate event of his death.*

A very considerable Irish Patriot, who had many years since been State Sadler in Dublin, in the hurry of his debate, got into his shop again, saying, Are we to be saddled and bridled by the English? Are we to be whipped and spurred into obedience? For ever to hold the stirrup, and be the crupper? On which he was called to order.

It is said that a noble Duke has, within these few days, expressed himself to a Great Personage in these words; "Without firmness this nation is undone."

Letters from a neighbouring kingdom inform, that the late proceedings in the national Assembly there have given such universal discontent, that several of the Senators, who distinguished themselves on the unpopular side of the question, are afraid to be seen in the streets, and have been obliged to send to the barracks for parties of soldiers to protect them from the insults of the mob, when they are under a necessity of attending the public business.

Some letters from Turin mention, that a treaty of some importance is now on the tapis between that Court and the Empress of Russia.

We are informed that the Court of Vienna have certified to the Imperial Ministers at foreign Courts, that they intend to take no part in the present war between the Turks and the Russians.

It is now said that the command in chief of all his Majesty's land forces is not yet conferred on any person, and it is the talk at the west end of the town, that it will be kept open till the grand affair of a late resolution has been fully canvassed, and finally decided, when the Marquis of Granby, report says, will again be appointed to the said command.

According to a calculation just published, the value of our exports to the three Colonies of New-England, New-York, and Pennsylvania, has increased two millions and an half in the six years of the present peace, beyond the value of the exports in the six years of the former peace.

Feb. 1. On Monday night the Duke of Grafton resigned his post of First Lord of the Treasury.

And yesterday his Grace wrote a letter to the Board, acquainting them of his resignation.

Among the reasons given for the resignation of a great person in power, one is, that by the resignation of Lord C-----, and the death of the Hon. Mr. Y----, he was not sufficiently supported by men of ability in the law.

It is said a total change in the Ministry will take place in a few days

On Tuesday Lord N--h sat at the T-----y Board, as First Lord. It is said a difference of *opinion* concerning a certain enquiry which the Ministry could not agree about, was the cause of the D. of G's throwing up; and that all the rest of the party resolve to keep their places if they can. Others consider Lord N--h as a mere Locum Tenens. However, it is beyond a doubt, that a Great Personage had no hand in the Minister's dismission, which was intirely his own act and deed. It is said his Grace saw his great hopes daily slipping from him, and thought it was better to come down himself, than to be shamefully pulled down.

It is affirmed, that the Premier resigned in consequence of a dispute with a great man near Bloomsbury-square.

An evening paper of last night says, that the sudden resignation of his Grace of G-----n, was in consequence of some dispatches from the E-- of B---.

The Merchants and capital Dealers interested in the American trade met this day, at the King's Arms Tavern in Cornhill, on affairs relative to the American commerce; when it is said, an application to Parliament for the repeal of the revenue Acts, was resolved on.

An Advocate for the Colonists says, "In the year 1710 the Colony of New-York omitted levying certain monies granted by their Assembly. The Governor, incommoded in his proceedings in consequence of this deficiency, sent to the Ministry a representation of this affair. They threatened the Colony with a bill for taxing them in Parliament. This put the New-York people to their trumps; and they immediately proceeded to effectual measures for raising the money. The bill was dropped, and the good old way of requisition resumed, which has been kept to ever since, till the inauspicious day that G. G. put forth his decree, that "all the world should be stamped," not because the Colonists had refused to tax themselves, but because he would assert the ministerial power of taxing them without their own consent."

The following reports, relative to changes in Administration, are current:

It is said that yesterday the Earl of Sandwich was appointed Secretary of State, in the room of the Earl of Rochford, and that this day his Lordship had a numerous levee of the Nobility and foreign Ministers, to congratulate him on the occasion.

First Lord of the Treasury, the Marquis of Rockingham, with liberty to name his own board.

The Duke of Northumberland to be appointed Steward of the Household, in the room of the Earl of Talbot.

The Duke of Manchester, Master of the Horse to his Majesty, in the room of his Grace the Duke of Ancaster.

The Duke of Portland, Lord Chamberlain, in the room of the Earl of Hertford.

Lord Camden, Lord High Chancellor.

Earl of Chatham, Lord Privy Seal.

It is said L--d R-ch---d will be appointed to the Lieutenancy of Ireland.

Others say, that the Earl of Weymouth will be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

But another list is handed about, which differs in some respects from the above. A Third account says, Lord North will be First Lord of the Treasury; and that at present there is no intention of any further removes, except in the office of P---y S----l, to which it is said the D. of G. will in a few days be appointed.---

A few days will confirm or contradict these reports.

A Writer in favour of Administration, says, "The D--e of G-----n has resigned his place, yet he is, and will continue to be, the acting Minister. His conduct is founded upon a political and honourable principle; and the good of this country is still his object." He adds, "Lord North has abilities, resolution, patriotism, and the honour worthy of a Leader."

This morning an express was sent off from the Earl of Hillsborough's office in Whitehall, for Plymouth, to be forwarded immediately to New-York.

Feb. 3. Monday, after the levee, the Duke of Grafton had a private conference, when he told a Great Personage, that "as he found the great strength of the increasing Minority was in the Lower House, he thought it most natural, as well as adviseable, to nominate a Premier there, in the scene of action; as he found, by daily experience, that that was the fittest place for a Prime Minister, and that there was no doing any thing without it, as in the cases of Walpole, Pelham and Pitt; and that he saw it was impracticable to stem the tide of opposition from above. He assured the Great Personage at the same time, that he would continue to support the measures of administration with all his interest, tho' he should decline taking the lead any longer, for the reason above men ioned.

Notwithstanding the resignation of the Duke of Grafton, we are well informed, that every thing else is to remain for the present as before; that the same system of measures is to be pursued; in the support of which, and of nearly the same men, a Great Personage has engaged for the co-operating assistance of all his friends "*in the world.*"---[The expression of the ----.]

Yesterday Lord North kissed his Majesty's hand, on being appointed first Lord of the Treasury, in the room of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, resigned.

Sir Robert Ladbroke and Mr. Trecothick, on Wednesday, in a certain Society, were of the minority.

This morning several of the Colony Agents had a conference with the Earl of Hillsborough, at his Lordship's house in Berkley-square. It is said his Lordship will be continued in his office, whatever removes may take place in other departments.

It is said that the minority in both chambers increases daily.

Feb. 6. It is certain a very Great Personage has declared, that "he will not be forced into a D--------n of P----------t, or even a Change of the M------y."

We are assured a Great Personage has declared, that the present Ministry *shall be upheld.*

Yesterday was resumed, in the Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, the Trial of Mungo Campbell, indicted for the Murder of the Earl of Eglington.

We are assured that Campbell's Advocate, on the 22d of January last, when his Trial opened, concluded his Speech in Favour of the Prisoner, in the following singular Manner; That he was advised, the Law of England was for Campbell in every Point; and that it was clear as Sunshine, if he were to be tried in England, he would not suffer Death, but would be either altogether acquitted, or at most found guilty of Manslaughter. That, for his Sake, he hoped the Dictates of the Criminal Law of England would be listened to. He submitted to them the Appearance it would have, if a Man should be hanged like a Dog in Scotland, who would be dismissed from the English Bar, either with Impunity, or a slight Punishment. That he was certain the Law of England was for him; and if he was doomed to die, he, with a Rope about his Neck, would cast a wishful, though unavailing Look, to the *South*, and lament the Day he was born a *Scotsman*.

The report of the present administration's being only pro tempore, *is asserted to be without foundation; that the new Minister is determined to keep his ground; and that the commands of a Great Personage are, that while two of a majority are upon the side of constitutional government, there must be no resignation.*

It is now confidently said that a Great Personage, in a late conference with L--- N----, strongly recommended a reconciliation, and that some measures might be immediately adopted to accomplish the same.

On Friday the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis kissed his Majesty's hand for the Office of Joint Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, in the room of the Right Hon. James Grenville, resigned.

We hear that on Friday Lord Howe resigned the office of Treasurer of the Navy; the Earl of Cornwallis his office of one of the Joint Vice-Treasurers of Ireland; and Lord Viscount Lisburne resigned his post of one of the Lords Commissioners of the Board of Trade.

In a great company on Friday, there appeared in favour of the independent power of the H. of C. 96; against it, 47---The following resolution was then moved, "This company have no right to interfere with the determinations of the H. of C. as it might tend to create jealousies and animosities between the two H----s." The question being put, it passed in the affirmative. Yeas 106. Noes 57.

L--d C----- has given it as his opinion, that Spain has already done sufficient to justify any steps that England may think expedient to take by way of reprisals; and we are told, that a strong memorial is preparing to be sent to the Court of Madrid, on a subject of the last importance to the being of West Florida, as a British settlement. In the mean while orders are sent to Ireland for a regiment of Troops on that establishment, to be embarked on board transports at Cork, for Pensacola.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated January 16, *says, "We are assured, that if, during the winter, peace should not be established between this nation and the Algerines, the King will send next spring into the Mediterranean; a much more considerable squadron than was at first intended."*

On Friday last her Grace the Dutchess of Gordon, was safely delivered of a son and heir at Edinburgh.

They write from Lisbon, that in consequence of the last packet from Brazil, the Court had given orders for the St. Joseph, of 70 guns, the Nativity, of 50, and Arrabeda frigate, of 32 guns, to sail with all expedition to the Portuguese settlements in South-America, with land forces on board.

Some letters from Leghorn advise, that the appearance of a strong Dutch squadron in the Mediterranean contributes greatly to puzzle the Politicians.

A letter from Plymouth mentions, that the guard-ships have all their full complement of men on board, and the people are in high spirits, in expectation of a war.

An Antiministerial Writer says, "It is not possible for an Englishman to divest himself of fearful apprehensions, when he sees men of unquestioned probity and approved abilities turned out of great offices of trust and power, for not submitting to, for differing from the Minister, upon the greatest national point that ever was agitated. We allow them [the M------rs] the character of *firmness*, to which they aspire; but they cannot pretend to any the most distant aim of allaying our suspicions and jealousies, who have made no scruple of taking the seals from Lord Camden.---They may affect to ridicule, to blacken Lord Chatham's character, but he is superior to all their attempts. With all his faults, he has never yet lost the confidence of the people; for he never went counter to their interests himself, though he has been too easy and silent a spectator of the attacks of others; blinded by ambition, perhaps, or rather, which I would believe, restrained from acting by bodily ailment."

A ministerial writer says, "It having lately been publickly asserted by a certain noble Lawyer, that he all along disapproved of the measure with regard to a much talked-of election, yet it is a certain fact, that the Great Man did declare to the E. of H. when W----s, after the vote of incapacity had been passed, was returned for M-------x, that the Sh---ff, who made the return, ought to be sent to Newgate. The circumstance was well known in a certain place, though the noble person, to whom the declaration was made, avoided, from a point of delicacy, to press a man already detected, and sunk low."

Feb. 8. Yesterday arrived a Mail from New-York, brought by the Cumberland Packet-Boat.

Considerable Quantities of Goods, which were sent out last Autumn to New-York, and Philadelphia, are returned, and now in the River.

St. James's, Jan. 30. *His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Earl of Bristol to be Groom of his Stole, and First Gentleman of his Bed-chamber.*

St. James's, Feb. 5. The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Frederick North, commonly called Lord North, the Right Hon. George Onslow, Cha. Jenkinson, Jeremiah Dyson, and Charles Townshend, Esquires, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

From the NORTH BRITON, No. 145.

THE Debates in the House of Commons were very warm the two first Days of the present Session. On the Tuesday the Address was moved by *Sir George Osborn*, a Captain in the *Third* Regiment, and seconded by Mr. Ralph Payne, who is only remarkable for getting by Heart, and delivering in the House of Commons, a Speech drawn up by Lord Mansfield, to Justify *his Alteration* of the Records.

The Debate on the Report of the Address on Wednesday, was very animated. *Sir George Savile* declared, that *this House of Commons had betrayed the Rights of the Nation*; on which, *Sir Alexander Gilmour*, Member for Edinburghshire, called him *to Order*, and said, *the Words were spoken in a Passion, and ought to be retracted, or at least explained.* The worthy Yorkshire Baronet replied, *that he was cool as when he left his Pillow; that it was his fixed Opinion; that he never used any other Words when he had mentioned the Proceedings of the Middlesex Election; that he would never retract them; and that they wanted no Explanation.* *Mr. Serjeant Glynn* justified *Sir George Savile*, and declared, that *in his Opinion, they were the very proper Words; that the Rights of the Nation had been betrayed, and that no Words could be so well used on the Occasion.* Mr. Edmund Burke likewise, with great Spirit, supported Sir George Savile, and called *upon the Ministry to punish Sir George, if the Accusation was false*, and said, *that if a false and unjust Charge had been made, the Gentleman, who made it, ought to be sent to the Tower, and dared them to it*; but added, *that they were conscious of the Truth of the Assertion, and therefore in a tame and cowardly Manner crouched under it.* He asserted, that *this House of Commons were no House of Parliament, for they were not a just Representation of the People; and if they should venture to pass any Acts, there would be a Necessity of having them confirmed by a new Parliament.* He said, *the People abhorred the present wicked and arbitrary Minister*, and asked the Speaker, *if the Chair did not tremble under him*; on which Sir John Cust awoke, "and then it started like a guilty Thing upon a fearful Summons."

At the Conclusion of a very long Debate, *Sir George Savile* stood up again, and declared, *that he was as cool as before, more so he could not be*; and, in Shakespear's Words, added, "*Bring me to the Test, and I the Matter will re-word, which Madness would gambol from.*" *Therefore, standing up in my Place, as Member for the County of York, I do declare,* THAT THIS HOUSE OF COMMONS HAS BETRAYED THE RIGHTS OF THE NATION.

[*For more London News, see the* POSTSCRIPT.]

ST. JOHN'S, *in Antigua, March* 24.

Extract of a letter from London to a Gentleman in this island, dated January 12, 1770.

"The parliament met on Tuesday, the 9th:---I was in the House of Lords, and heard the whole debate, which lasted from two o'clock till nine. The King's speech is a most extraordinary one. It might have been expected, that amidst the general discontent amongst people of all ranks, his Majesty might have made choice of some subject of greater consequence to enlarge on, than the distemper amongst the horned cattle.

If his M------y were given to jocularity, I should have thought he had a queint allusion to his Grace of G-----n, and many more of his premier nobility.

The Ministry seem infatuated: Lord Bottetourt, and Lieutenant Governor Colden, have declared to the assemblies of Virginia and New-York, that they have had assurances that the act complained of shall be repealed. What will be the sentiments of the people in America when they read the Kings's speech, and the harsh Terms in which they are spoke of? Will they not look on the declarations of their governors as so many attempts to deceive and impose on them? Lord Chatham in the house of Lords on Tuesday said, "That when he entered those doors, he was firmly of opinion that in six months we should be involved in a war; but as the King's speech seemed to breathe nothing but peace, he doubted not but his Majesty's intelligence was good, and he should leave the house with his opinion changed." He then entered into the grievances of the people, and dwelt long on the merits of the Middlesex election, and on the impropriety of the term unwarrantable in the King's speech. He said, "That by unwarrantable, he understood illegal; and though there were some in the house very learned in the law, he defied them to shew him wherein consisted the illegality of the American resolutions not to import British goods; that there no doubt were combinattions, and those combinations were dangerous to England; but who were to be blamed? not the Americans; but those people who, by persisting in the most oppressive measures, forced the Americans, contrary to their inclinations, into them. That he had an early prepossession in favour of those people, whose ancestors fled across the Atlantic, to avoid the tyranny of the rulers of this country, and that their late resolutions gave him no reason to alter his opinion of them; that there were some things, which altho' he could not say he entirely approved of, yet as he thought them only the ebullitions that indicated a hale, strong constitution, they ought by no means to be struck at. He desired their Lordships to consider by what a precarious tenure the liberties of one part of the British empire would be held, if the other part were to be made slaves." To support this, he quoted the examples of the kingdoms of Arragon and Castile. When Charles the 5th had compelled one of these to resign its liberties, it was soon made an instrument for the destruction of the other. He spoke twice, enlarged with much eloquence on these heads, and concluded with moving, that in the address to the King, this clause might be inserted: "*That they would take into their most serious consideration, the great discontent of the people, and endeavour to investigate the cause from which they took their rise.*"---And particularly, the admission of a person to take his seat in the house of Commons for the county of Middlesex, who had not a majority of votes. This created a very vehement debate. Lord D----gh spoke next, and was very warm, stupid and scurrilous. He thought *unwarrantable* was a very mild expression, and that the word *rebellious* might with great propriety have been added. Happily his abilities bear no proportion to his rancour. The Lord Chancellor was very great against the Middlesex measure, and in support of America. He said that that house ought not to echo the King's speech, without having the fullest proofs laid before them of the Americans having behaved *unwarrantably*, which from all that he could learn, they did not appear to him to have done. The speakers against the Ministry, and in favour of America, were Lord Chatham, Lord Camden, Lord Temple, Lord Lyttleton, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Shelburne. In favour of them were, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Mansfield, Lord Denbigh, Lord Sandwich, Lord Sands, the Duke of Ancaster, and Lord Talbot. Debates were very warm, at the same time, in the house of Commons, on the same subjects. The division in the house of Lords in favour of the ministry, were 89 against 36---and in the house of Commons 254 against 138. N. B. My Lords the bishops were, to a man, in favour of the administration. Notwithstanding all this, we shall, I believe, have the act repealed, tea and all; for should they attempt keeping the duty on that article, the India Company, who are much dissatisfied with it, intend petitioning to have it taken off."

NEW-YORK, April 23.

We are told, that the Act of Assembly of New-York for emitting Bills of Credit, has been rejected at Home, and it is feared, that of New-Jersey will have the same Fate.

Captain Lee, of the Harriot Packet, has brought in with him, the whole Company of the Ship Donald, Captain Lee, of Glasgow, from Cadiz, bound to Virginia, which sprung a Leak at Sea, and sunk presently after the People (18 in Number) were got on board the Packet.

We have the Pleasure to inform the Public, that there was no Bill found against Captain M'Dougall *last Saturday. The present Term will continue all this Week. We are informed, that sundry Papers were laid before the Grand Jury last Thursday, for their Consideration, whether or no they did not contain as great Libels, as the Piece signed the Son of Liberty.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, by the February Packet, to his Friend in Philadelphia.

"It is at present a very uncertain Affair, with regard to the Repeal of the Acts of Parliament. The Merchants here, the other Day, presented a Petition to the House of Commons, and the 12th of this Month (February) is the Day fixed on for the Discussion of American Affairs, when it is expected they will come to some Determination, whether a total or a partial Repeal of the Revenue Acts will take Place or not, but at present it is pretty generally thought, the Duty on Tea will be continued; in which Case I suppose the Non-importation of Goods will remain, until some fresh Resolves be entered into on your Side of the Water; and many sensible and judicious Men don't scruple to say, that if the Americans would continue to import all Kinds of Goods (Tea excepted) and still persevere some Time longer in the Non-importation of that Article, which is entirely purchased from the East-India Company, they would consequently make it the Object of that Company, to use all their Interest for the Repeal of the Act, which so materially concerns themselves, and is regarded as oppressive by the Americans."

Extracts of other LETTERS *from* LONDON.

January 11, 1770.

"In the House of Peers, on the first Day of the Session, the Lords Chatham, Camden and Shelburne, spoke strongly for the Rights of America; insisted that we had been unjustly treated by the late Laws, and that we had a Right to use the only peace-

able Means in our Power (the Non-importation Agreements) for Self-defence; they also gave their Opinion, that all the Revenue Laws for America ought to be repealed; commended our public Virtue, and that Spirit of Liberty that existed so universally amongst us; and said, *they gloried in being considered as the Friends of such a People.*------Colonel Barre, and others, in the House of Commons, spoke well to the same Purpose. The ministerial Strength, however, is so great, that nothing will be done against their Inclination; and it is to be hoped that, by Degrees, they may be brought to favour us."

January 13, 1770.

"The People in London do not like the King's Speech, and are more uneasy lest the Revenue Acts should not be repealed, in my Opinion, than the People in America are; how they can avoid repealing them, I cannot see, as I am more convinced than ever of the Importance of the Trade of America to Great-Britain."

January 18, 1770.

"I have just returned from the Pennsylvania and New-York Coffee-Houses, where I went, in Hopes to hear what was doing by the Ministry and Parliament, but could not learn more, than that the former, and the East-India Company, were seeing what they could do to settle the Article of Tea, and thereby get over what many People think will spoil all in repealing the Acts; which, however, I cannot help thinking will be done before the rising of Parliament."

February 7, 1770.

"Notwithstanding the favourable Opinion we all have entertained of the Repeal of the Revenue Acts, imposing a Duty on Paper, Glass, Painters Colours, and Tea, on being informed Administration were determined to oppose a Repeal, the Merchants, in the North-American Trade, called a general Meeting the first Instant, when a Committee were chosen, who the next Day formed a Petition to Parliament, praying Redress, which Petition was Yesterday presented; the Day prior to which, myself, and four others, were deputed to wait on Lord Hillsborough and Lord North, the latter of which succeeds the Duke of Grafton, as first Lord of the Treasury. Lord North was not at home; but Lord Hillsborough answered for himself and Lord North, that they both would oppose the Repeal of the Tea, to the utmost of their Interest.----We also waited on many other Lords and Members of the House of Commons, all of whom, that were at home, promised us their Interest, but, at the same time, gave us to understand, that unless there should be a Change in the Administration, there were little Hopes of Success, at least for some Time, so that I greatly fear we shall lose the Spring Trade; the only Chance we have for saving it, is a Change in the Administration, which is expected. The Petition is to be debated in the House on Monday, the 12th Instant."

February 8, 1770.

"All Expectations of the Acts being repealed are now given up; indeed the Ministry have declared, that, at all Events, the Duty on Tea shall be continued.----This important Business has been put off from Time to Time, to give Way to Matters of little or no Consequence;----it is expected it will be brought on in the House of Commons, on Monday or Tuesday next;----but as the Event is already known, no Hopes of Relief remain."

February 8, 1770.

"The Merchants have presented a Petition to Parliament, but very much doubt the Repeal of the Duty on Tea, as Administration is determined not to give it up; the Affair is expected to come on next Week, when we shall give all the Assistance in our Power; we expect there will be no Goods shipped this Spring, except the few that are allowed by your Merchants."

February 17, 1770.

"Lest the Government should, after all, suffer this Month's Packet to proceed before the American Affairs are finally settled, I have thought proper to make Use of it, just to acknowledge the Receipt of your Favours.----It has been reported these few Days past, with pretty great Confidence, that all the Duties would be repealed; the only one that has all along been objected to, being that on Tea, which, it seems, is to be henceforward paid here. This is all the Account I can now give you on the Subject, which will, in all Probability, be determined in a few Days, the Consideration of it being fixed for Wednesday next, and I apprehend there will be no further Delay, if they mean really to give it up. I am still in Hopes of sending you good News, and shall write fully by some of the Philadelphia-men, who are waiting with great Impatience."

Extracts of LETTERS *from* BRISTOL.

February 14, 1770.

"The perplexing Revenue Acts still exist, and disagreeable Disputes between the Ins and Outs prevail as much as ever; therefore no solid Judgment can be formed of what is intended relative to American Affairs; none can wish a happy Turn of them more than, Sir, your humble Servant."

February 16, 1770.

"I am sorry to inform you, that the Ministry are not disposed to repeal the Act of the 7th of the present King, otherwise than partially; they will agree to the Repeal of the Duties on Colours, Glass and Paper, but will not take off the Duty on Tea; they intend to reserve that as a Nest-egg. This Proceeding will not satisfy the Americans, nor are we in Business pleased at it.---We have remonstrated, but it seems to little Purpose;---the Breach, instead of being healed, will, I am afraid, become wider."

February 22, 1770.

"The Parliament this Day enter on the further Consideration of the American Affairs, but it is very uncertain what will be the Consequence, as they are by no Means willing to allow that the Authority of an Act of the British Legislature cannot extend to the Colonies, even in laying Taxes. A few Days may determine what the general Sentiments are."

Extract of a Letter from Southampton, January 1, 1770.

"You may probably hear much said of a Distemper among the horned Cattle here---it is in some Degree true; but, thank God, it seems to stop, by prudent Measures being taken.----It began by a Farmer in this Neighbourhood carrying some putrid Hides, landed at this Port, to the Tanners in the Country, and proceeding Home, without cleansing his Waggon of a little Hay on which the Hides had lain; of this Hay one of his Cows eat a small Part, was soon taken ill, and died; the Farmer, ignorant of the Cause, stripped the Beast, and hung up the Quarters for the Dogs, this spread a very disagreeable Scent, and infected his whole Herd, so that 11 died; from thence it spread to two or three other little Farms, and the Privy Council were informed of it, whence an Order was issued for purchasing all Cattle supposed to be infected, and for taking all possible Means to prevent its Progress; here an Opportunity was given for every Man to put his Beast to Death at a certain Price, under Pretence of being infected, tho' all the poor Creatures Disorders were Poverty and ill keeping.---We flatter ourselves it is now over, and I suppose, on the whole, not more than 40 Head have been destroyed----I do not know of near so many."

It is with Pleasure we inform the Public, that the *Orrery*, of which the *American Philosophical Society* formerly published an Account, projected and executed by Mr. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, in this Province, is now almost finished. As this is an American Production, and much more complete than any Thing of the Kind ever made in *Europe*, it must give great Pleasure to every Lover of his Country, to see her rising to Fame in the sublimest Sciences, as well as every Improvement in the Arts. Dr. WITHERSPOON, accompanied by some Gentlemen, went on Saturday last, to see and converse with the ingenious Artist, and being convinced of the superior Advantages that must arise from this new invented *Orrery*, in the Study of *Natural Philosophy*, and desirous to encourage so truly great a Genius, purchased it for the Use of the *College of New-Jersey*.

By Captain Sullivan, from Lisbon, we learn, that on the 9th of last Month they had a violent Gale of Wind there, from W. N. W. to W. S. W. which lasted about ten Hours; that most of the Vessels at Belleisle were drove from their Anchors, some of them ashore, but were luckily got off again without much Damage; that the Brig Molly, Captain Deas, having sailed for Dublin the Evening before the Gale came on, was drove ashore on the Rocks, where she was entirely lost, and all the People perished, but Part of the Cargoe was saved; that some Days afterwards, two Masts, and a Bowsprit, with several other Things, were drove ashore, which it was feared belonged to some large Vessel that had suffered in the Gale. And that they had a great Deal of Rain there for three or four Days, which was very much wanted for a long Time before.

Captain Young, from Bristol, on the 5th Instant, in Lat. 36, Long. 56, spoke a Ship, Captain David Brown, from this Port for Lisbon, 6 Days out, all well.

Captain Lockton, from St. Christophers, in Lat. 24, Long. 68, spoke two Brigs, Captains Waldron and Walker, with Part of the 16th Regiment on board, bound to Pensacola from New-York, 11 Days out, all well; they had parted with the other Transports a Day or two before.

Captain Gromwell, from Lisbon, on the 28th of March, in Lat. 36:30, Long. 68, spoke the Sloop Margaret, Captain Hodge, from New-York for Coracoa, out 3 Days, all well; and on the 7th Instant, in Lat. 34:56, Long. 71, he spoke the Sloop Betsy, Captain Jenkins, from North-Carolina for Rhode-Island, very leaky, and had been obliged to throw Part of his Cargoe overboard in a hard Gale of Wind.

Captain Harper, from Antigua, on the 8th Instant, in Lat. 32:54, Long. 71, spoke a Sloop from Dominica, belonging to, and bound for Rich Inlet, in North-Carolina, in Distress, having met with a Gale of Wind off Cape Hatteras, and attempting to lay-to, shipped a heavy Sea, that very much shattered her whole Larboard Side, carried away her Mainsail and Boom, Boat, Caboose, Quarter Stanchions and Rails, and left her a meer Wreck; Captain Harper spared him some Necessaries, and he immediately stood on his Course.

Captain York, from Antigua, on the 5th Instant, in Lat. 28:14, Long. 64:14, spoke a Schooner from Dominica for Newberry, out 15 Days; the next Day spoke the Ship York, Captain Merryweather, from Bristol for Virginia, out 6 Weeks; 7th, in Lat. 28:32, Long. 65:9, spoke a Sloop, Captain Griffiths, from New-York for Jamaica, 9 Days out; and on the 14th, in Lat. 36:45, Long. 70:48, he spoke a Brig from Virginia for Barbados, but could not learn the Master's Name.

Captain Miller, from Jamaica, on the 18th of last Month, off Cape Anthony, spoke the Ship Pennsylvania Packet, Captain Gill, from Jamaica for London; 30th, off the Havanna, spoke the Ship Earl of Effingham, Captain Curling, from Jamaica for London; and on the 12th Instant, in Lat. 31:21, Long. 73, he spoke the Brig Two Sisters, Captain Davis, from Barbados for Baltimore, 26 Days out, all well.

Captain Timmons, from Surrinam, on the 4th Instant, in Lat. 26:46, Long. 68, spoke a Schooner, Captain Barnes, from the Grenades for Philadelphia, all well; 6th, Lat. 31:30, Long. 65, spoke the Tyger, Captain Johnson, from this Port for Porto-Rico, 5 Days out; 14th, in Lat. 34:29, Long. 70, spoke a Sloop from North-Carolina for Antigua, 3 Days out; and on the 16th, in Lat. 36:31, Long. 72, he spoke a Schooner from Wilmington for Jamaica, 3 Days out, all well.

Captain M'Daniel, from Barbados, on the 3d Instant, in Lat. 26:3, Long. 65:49, spoke a Schooner from Guadaloupe for Newberry, out 15 Days; 11th, in Lat. 38:38, Long. 69, spoke the Ship Wallace, Captain Wilson, from Jamaica for Bristol, 18 Days out; 16th, in Lat. 36:31, Long. 73:13, spoke a Whaling Sloop, belonging to Boston, the Captain of which informed, that a few Days before, he met with a Sloop from Turks-Island for Rhode-Island, loaded with Salt, in great Distress, having lost her Rudder, her Sails almost all to Pieces, and her Rigging greatly damaged; that he took her in Tow for a Day and a Night, but the Wind blowing very hard, he could not get her into any Port, however he took the People out of her, and sent them on Shore on the Virginia Coast, and afterwards went in Search of the Wreck, took out Part of her Cargoe; three Hogsheads of Melasses, some of her Sails and Rigging, &c. on Account of the Owners, and left her.

A R R I V A L S.

From Philadelphia. Captain Russell, at Bristol; Thompson, at Cork; Henderson, at Belfast; Mackey, and Mitchell, at Londonderry; Miller, at Dublin; Peters, at Lisbon; Peel, and Badger, at Madeira; Nickles, at Antigua; and the Captains Jauncey, and Hanse, at Jamaica.

Arrived at Antigua. Captains Davis, and Degge, from Virginia; Tanner, from Rhode-Island; Baker, from Falmouth; and Captain Palmer, from Piscataqua.

Deal, Jan. 17. Came down, Green Island, Ritchie, for Virginia.

Jan. 21. Arrived and sailed for the River, the New-York, Haight, from New-York.

Jan. 30. Came down, the Lord Clive, M'Hineck, for Virginia.

Feb. 1. Came down and sailed, the Randolph, Walker, for Ditto.

Feb. 2. Came down, the Two Friends, Coffin, for Boston.

Feb. 6. Came down, the Jenny, Woodford, for Virginia; and the Amherst, Dixey, for Marblehead.

Feb. 12. Came down, the Chatham, Anderson, for Virginia.

On Tuesday next, will be held in the College of this City, the *public Examination* of Candidates; to begin at Nine o'Clock.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at New-Castle, on the 16th Instant, *William Martin, Michael M'Gee*, and *Hugh Barclay*, were indicted for Burglary and Felony; the two former pled *Not Guilty*, and upon Trial were acquitted; the latter pled *Guilty*, and received Sentence of Death.

Last Saturday *Cadry Lacy* was executed at Gloucester, pursuant to his Sentence, and his Body was sent, by Order of the Chief Justice, to Dr. *Shippen's* anatomical Theatre, for Dissection.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 14s. 9d. to 15s. Wheat 5s. 9d. Indian Corn 3s. 3d. Ship Bread 13s. 6d. Middling Ditto 29s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 7l. 10s. Barrel Ditto 2l. 15s. Hogshead Ditto 6l. Red Oak Ditto 3l. 10s. Beef 2l. 10s. Pork 4l. West-India Rum 3s. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennsylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muscovado Sugar 50s. to 56s. Melasses 22d. Pennsylvania Loaf Sugar 1s. Pitch 10s. Tar 10s. Turpentine 12s. Tobacco 25s. to 37s. 6d. Rice 17s. Lisbon Salt 19d. Bohea Tea 5s. Hemp 5d. half-penny to 6d. Cotton 15d. Bar Iron 23l. Pig Iron 7l. 10s. Mustard-seed 28s. a Bushel.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Nancy, D. Robbins, and Sloop Bentham, T. Alberson, from N. Carolina. Ship Hercules, G. Gromwell, and Brig Greyhound, G. Caton, Lisbon. Brig Carolina, E. Yorke, Brig Sally and Molly, G. Walker, and Brig Dolphin, J. Chatham, Antigua. Brig Chance, J. Craig, Georgia. Brig James. S. Crawford, St. Croix, Schooner Leopard, T. Church, Hispaniola. Schooner Raven, T. Coffin, Nantucket. Brig Ann, C. Biddle, Honduras. Brig Favourite Molly, J. M'Daniel, Barbados. Ship Industry, W. Miller, Brig Anna, S. Smith, and Schooner George, S. Martin, Jamaica. Ship Chalkley, P. Young, Bristol. Brig Molly, J. Lockton, St. Kitts. Sloop Harrison, F. Hooton, Boston. Brig Hibernia, N. Vallance, Surrinam. Brig Sally, J. Brown, St. Eustatia. Ship Alexander, J. Sullivan, and Brig Sally, T. Powell, Cork. Ship Nancy, J. Stephen, Grenada. Sloop Unity, J. Buchanan, from St. Vincents.

OUTWARDS. Brig Young Hawke, T. Morton, and Schooner Raven, T. Coffin, for Newfoundland. Ship Hawke, E. Bingley, Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, Ship Hercules, G. Gromwell, Brig Bolton, J. Harr, and Brig Lord Hyde, J. Taylor, Lisbon. Schooner Nancy, D. Robbins, Virginia. Brig Farmer, W. Alibone, Grenades. Brig James, S. Crawford, St. Croix. Ship Ann, G. Fortin, for Cadiz.

CLEARED. Ship Esther, J. Guitton, Brig George, J. Wilson, Schooner Anthony, C. Samson, Brig Sophia, W. Haselton, and Brig Peggy, P. Brown, to Lisbon. Sloop Sally and Betsy, W. Heath, Schooner Sally, A. Hunt, Schooner Nancy, D. Robbins, and Sloop Adventure, J. Markham, Virginia. Sloop Honest Endeavour, R. Savory, Amboy. Sloop Abigail, J. Kilburne, R. Island. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Mason, S. Carolina. Sloop Good Intent, J. Donnell, to Antigua.

For the BENEFIT of Mr. MORRIS

By AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE, in SOUTHWARK, on FRIDAY, the 27th of *April*, will be presented, A *Comedy*, called,

The GOOD-NATURED MAN

To which will be ADDED,

THE DEVIL TO PAY,

Or,

The WIVES METAMORPHOSED.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Philadelphia, April 18, 1770.

RUN away from the Subscriber's Glass-house, in Salem County, West-Jersey, A Dutch Servant Man, named *Adrian Bruft*, about 27 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, of a pale Complexion, has short light Hair, two Moles on his left Cheek, and on his right Temple a Scar, also a Scar on one of his Feet, near his Ancle, which is but lately healed, and the Shoe mended where the Cut was. Had on, when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a lightish coloured Upper Jacket, with Brass Buttons, this Country make, about half-worn, with a Patch on one of the hind Flaps, where there was a Hole burnt, an under one with flat Metal Buttons, both of fulled Linsey, Leather Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, good Shoes with Brass Buckles, a good Shirt, and generally wears the Bosom Part behind. He has been a Soldier in Portugal, and came last Fall from Lisbon.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him to his Master, or secures him in any of his Majesty's Goals, so that his Master may have him again, shall have TEN DOLLARS, if taken in this Province, or Jersey, and SIXTEEN if in any other Province. It is supposed, he is lurking about this City, as he crossed the River at Glocester Ferry early this Morning. If he be enlisted for a Soldier, and any Person will make Proof thereof, shall receive SIX DOLLARS Reward. He can speak but little English.

RICHARD WISTAR.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 15th of May, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Schrack, in Providence township, A certain tract or piece of land, situate in Providence township aforesaid, containing about 7 acres and a half, with a good orchard thereon, having a two story stone dwelling-house (with four rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole) stone barn, and smith's shop, erected thereon; bounded by lands of John Schrack, Jacob Peterman, and others.

Also a certain other tract or parcel of land, situate in the township aforesaid, containing about 50 acres, one half whereof is cleared, with a good orchard thereon, and some meadow. The remainder well timbered, having a wooden tenement, barn, stable, &c. erected thereon; bounded by lands of Henry Ewalt, David Davis, and others; late the estate of Jacob Schrack, seized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

N. B. At the same time will also be sold, two setts of smith's tools, and some ready made smith's work.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Schrack, in Providence township, A certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Providence township aforesaid, containing 112 acres, or thereabouts, having a wooden tenement and barn erected thereon; bounded by lands of Edward Lane, Harman Umstead, and others; late the estate of John George Sharff, deceased (in the hands and possession of John Frey, and Andrew Herster, administrators of the said John George Sharff, deceased) seized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1770.

THE MEMBERS of the CORPORATION of "*Contributors to the Relief and Employment of the Poor, in the City of Philadelphia*," residing in the said City, District of Southwark, Townships of Moyamensing, Passyunk, and the Northern Liberties, are desired to attend at the Court-house on Monday, the Fourteenth Day of May next (agreeable to Law) to choose 12 Managers, and a Treasurer, for the ensuing Year.

For BRISTOL,

The Ship *CHALKLEY*,

PETER YOUNG, Commander;

She is a Cedar built Vessel, a prime Sailer, fitted in the best Manner, hath excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and expected to sail in about three Weeks, having two Thirds of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or to the MASTER on board said Ship at their Wharff.

There are arrived in said Ship, a Number of hearty likely English and Welsh indented Servants and Redemptioners, young Men and Boys; among which are the following Tradesmen, Bookseller and Stationer, Taylor, Blacksmith, Miller, Weaver, &c. &c. *Philadelphia, April* 23. 1770.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1770.

TO be SOLD by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 12th Day of May next, that Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 130 Acres, be the same more or less, situate on Delaware River, five Miles from Philadelphia, in the Township of Waterford, and County of Gloucester, in the Province of West New Jersey, formerly the Property of Jacob Burrows, now in the Tenure of Thomas Parsons. The Vendue to begin at 10 o' Clock, where Attendance will be given, and the Conditions made known, by HENRY WOODROW, *and* DAVIS BASSET, *Trustees to Jacob Burrows aforesaid. Any Person inclining to be a Purchaser, is desired to view the Premises before the Day of Sale.*

Philadelphia, April 23, 1770.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, *last night, from the subscriber, living in Kennet township, Chester county, an indented Irish servant man, named* RICHARD SHEE, *about 40 years of age, pitted with the small-pox, a stout well set fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has lost one joint of the right-hand thumb, very talkative, and much given to strong liquor: Had on, when he went away, an old blue surtout, old grey coat, new flaxen shirt, old beaver hat, a striped jacket, tow trowsers, and old pumps, with one regimental buckle; he has a good deal of the Brogue on his tongue, some grey hairs in his head, his hair short and curled, and says he understands breaking of horses. Whoever secures the said fellow in any of his Majesty's goals, or brings him to me, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* ROBERT WAY.

JUNIPER, Now in good Order,

WILL *cover at* JACOB HILTZHEIMER'S *stables, in Seventh-street, near Market-street, at Four Pounds a mare the season, and Five Shillings to the groom. It is needless to repeat Juniper's pedigree, as it is well known that he is the best running horse ever imported into America. He ran in England for 18 plates in 4 years, and won 14 of them, and was sold by Col. Syme, who imported him, for 1000 £ Virginia currency. Juniper gets very fine foals, 3 of which may be seen at the said stables.*

Likewise will cover at the same place, the Horse WHITE NOSE, *at Thirty Shillings a mare the season, and Three Shillings to the groom. White Nose is 15 hands high, and upwards, and a very fine saddle horse.*

N. B. Three fourths of the money for either horse, is to be paid before the mares are covered, and the other fourth as soon as they prove with foal. Good pasture for mares, at Six Shillings per week. 6 W.

To be HIRED, for a few Years, into the Country,

TWO or three young NEGROE Men, and as many young Negroe Women. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

To be SOLD,

A QUANTITY of extraordinary good freſh HOPS. Enquire of WILLIAM JENKINS, Hatter, in Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA, or JAMES WEBB, Eſq; at LANCASTER.

Cheſter, April 21, 1770.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Friday, the 15th day of May next, about 1 o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain piece or parcel of land, containing about 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs (ſubject to the right of John Douglaſs, the elder, and wife, of and in the ſame, during their lives) ſituate in the townſhip of Oxford, in Cheſter county; bounded by Lands of John Guttery, John Stewart, and Octarara Creek; late the eſtate of John Douglaſs, jun. deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1770.

Imported laſt November, by J. SULLIVAN, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, from London, a large aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, for a gentleman ſince deceaſed, and are now ſelling off by the importer, at the ſtore in Second-ſtreet, 5 doors above Arch-ſtreet, which was lately Mr. Hillbourn's. They conſiſt of, CAMPHOR; *Rad. rhei opt. Cauſt. lun. Crocus Anglic. Cinnab. nat. & antim. Fol. ſenna Alex. Colocynth. Cort Peruv. opt. Vitri. Rom. Arſin. alb. Flor. benzoin; Hord. perlat. Mer. emit. flav. præcip. alb. --- rub. ſub. corros. --- dulcis, 3 tic. Sal. nitre, glaub. com. cathart. amar. amon. vol. diuret. Gum Arab. armon. benzoin, gutt. gamb. opii. myrrh, elemi, ſtyrac. cal. Balſ. Peruv. bol. arm. Rad. China, irid flora; Sem. coriand. Raſ. C. C. Coccinel; Lap. calamin. crud. tutiæ; Cream tart. Pix Burgund. Ol. vitriol, Rhodii, cinnam. anniſ. Terr. Japon. Tart. emet. Vial corks; neat bone ſyringes, ſmall pewter ditto, half pint ditto; Dutch twine; Verdigreaſe, &c. &c.*

They will be ſold to druggiſts and practitioners of phyſic conſiderably under the uſual prices, who may depend on their being the very beſt ſort, and purchaſed for caſh from one of the moſt eminent druggiſts in London, who has warranted them freſh and genuine. ¶

THOMAS BOND, junior,

At his Houſe, the Corner of Norris's Alley, in Second-ſtreet,

MAKES and ſells all Kinds of Thread, Cotton and Woollen Hoſiery, ſuperior in Quality, and equal in Price, to thoſe from England, and has now made a large Quantity for the enſuing Seaſon, which he will ſell Wholeſale or Retail, for Caſh only, on the loweſt Terms, making good Allowance to thoſe who ſell again; he gives the beſt Prices for good clean Flax & Wool, and wants a Number of good Spinners.

Said *Bond* has to lett, a very convenient Houſe, with good Stores and Wharff, ſituate between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, late in the Tenure of Meſſieurs Coxe and Furman; alſo a commodious Dwelling-Houſe in Gray's Alley. ¶

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY of Cheſter, are deſired to meet at the Court-Houſe, on Thurſday, the Tenth of May, in order to chuſe Directors, a Treaſurer, and a Secretary, for the enſuing Year, and to make their annual Payment, agreeable to their Articles. *By Order of the Directors,*

April 19, 1770. PETER STEEL, Secretary.

THE Partnerſhip of WILLING and TOD has been diſſolved above a Year, all Perſons indebted to them are deſired to diſcharge their Accounts to the Subſcriber in Market-Street, nearly oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, before the Firſt of June, otherwiſe they will be ſued without further Notice. 6 W. ALEXANDER TOD.

THE Subſcriber having for a long Time been rendered incapable of officiating in his Buſineſs, on Account of a ſevere Fit of Sickneſs; but, having in a great Meaſure recovered his Health, he takes this Opportunity to inform the Public, that he has opened his Office in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, 4 Doors below Mr. Peter Turner, junior, where he carries on the CONVEYANCING BUSINESS, in all its Branches, as uſual, with Aſſiduity, Secrecy, and Diſpatch. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him in placing out their Money at Intereſt, may be aſſured that he will procure them undoubted Security, by Mortgage, or otherwiſe. HENRY BURNET.

N. B. Said *Burnet*, upon Application, will, with Accuracy, peruſe and examine Titles to Lands, &c. and inform the Poſſeſſors, or Owners of the Deeds, relating to ſuch Lands, of any Defect in their Titles, alſo what will be needful to ſupply or remedy ſuch Defects. ¶

Doctor JACOB MILLER

TAKES this Method to inform the Public, That he hath opened a compleat Apothecary Shop, in the Town of Lebanon, otherwiſe called Stitce Town, next Door to Mr. Peter Kucher, and oppoſite to John Philip De Haas, Eſq; where he keeps all Sorts of Medicines for ſale; he likewiſe practiſes Phyſic and Surgery. All thoſe who ſhall be pleaſed to encourage him, by favouring him with their Cuſtom, may depend on good Attendance, and having Medicines at a very reaſonable Price. ¶

PURSUANT to an order of Orphan's Court, on Tueſday, the firſt day of May next, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, a certain piece or parcel of land, ſituate in Limerick townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, and on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Manatawney, beginning at a ſtake in the middle of the ſaid road, thence running by the ſame road, ſouth 50 degrees eaſt, 34 perches; thence by land of Matthew Brook, ſouth 41 degrees weſt, 57 perches and a half; thence by land late of John Barlow, deceaſed, north 50 degrees weſt, 34 perches; thence by other land of the ſaid Matthew Brook, north 40 degrees and a half eaſt, 57 perches and a half, to the place of beginning, containing about 12 acres and 35 perches, late the real eſtate of John Barlow, late of the ſaid townſhip, Yeoman, deceaſed. Alſo all that reverſionary intereſt of the ſaid John Barlow, deceaſed, of and in a certain 20 acres of land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, and next adjoining the land of Matthew Brook; now in the poſſeſſion of a certain Mary Evans, and deviſed unto her, during the term of her natural life. The ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon. MATTHEW BROOK, ABRAHAM UPDEGRAAF, HANNAH UPDEGRAAF, Adminiſtrat. ¶ *Philad. March 27, 1770.*

To be SOLD,

A VERY valuable meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land (and may be entered on immediately) ſituate, lying and being in the county of New-Caſtle, 8 miles from Wilmington, and the ſame diſtance from Newport, containing between 70 and 80 acres, all incloſed with good new fence, four acres of watered meadow, and more can be eaſily made, good dwelling-houſe and ſhop, with a never-failing ſpring of fine water, cloſe by the door; the ſoil is good, and very natural for all kind of grain, it is more than probable that a large bank of copper and other ore may be found on that tract, where any perſon willing to ſpend a little money, and having ſkill in that buſineſs, may ſoon find his Account in it. The place is very healthy, near mills, markets, and places of worſhip of divers denominations, and in a good and very agreeable neighbourhood. On paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity, if required, the payments will be made eaſy. The title is indiſputable. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes. ¶

GEORGE CRAGHEAD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, on Monday, the 16th inſtant, a convict lad, about 18 or 19 years of age; had on, when he went away, a pair of old leather breeches, a brown herſey or plain over jacket, blue broadcloth under jacket, white linen ſhirt, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes, and a half-worn felt hat; he is about 5 feet 3 inches high, well ſet, has a ſcar on one leg, occaſioned by a ſcald, wears his own brown hair ſhort; as he has been uſed to go by water, it is probable he may ſtrive to get on board ſome veſſel; all maſters of veſſels are forewarned not to carry him off; his name is George Hall, alias Attix, but may probably change his name. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive a reward of Forty Shillings, beſides what the law allows, paid by ¶

April 18, 1770. JOHN GRANT.

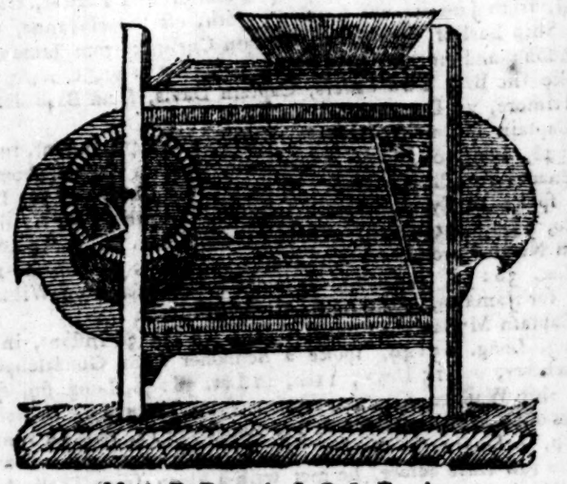
EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt Thurſday night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, in the county of Glouceſter, in New-Jerſey, an Engliſh ſervant man, named John Williams, ſpeaks broad, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, ſandy coloured hair; had on, when he went away, a good browniſh coloured cloth jacket, a good great coat, nearly of the ſame colour, blue cloth trowſers, greyiſh ſtockings, ſcaled ſhoes, and a ſmall felt hat, bound with yellow tape; took with him a ſack full of clothes, and it is ſuppoſed he took with him a half-worn beaver hat; he talks much of an eſtate, he ſays he is entitled to in Carolina; he talks grave, and artful. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 21, 1770. SAMUEL BURROUGH. ¶

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A CHARMING well built Merchant Mill, with two Pair of Stones, the Mill has continually Water enough the whole Year through, is 3 Story high, built with Stone, a good Stone Dwelling-Houſe, 2 Story high, a good Wood Barn and Stables; likewiſe 75 Acres of Land, with 12 or 13 Acres of good Meadow, and much Wood on the ſame; the Place lies in Briſtol Townſhip, between Germantown and Frankford, about five Miles from Philadelphia. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber. JACOB AMENSETTER. ‖



MADE and SOLD, by

CHRISTIAN FISS,

At his Shop, in Spruce-ſtreet, a few Doors above Front-ſtreet, at the Sign of the DUTCH FANN, near the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia,

DUTCH FANNS and SCREENS, made in the beſt and neweſt Manner; alſo various Kinds of WIRE-WORK for cleaning Flax-ſeed, and all Sorts of Grain; likewiſe WIRE-WORK for Spring-Houſes and Cellar-Windows. He alſo ſells STONE LIME, by the Hogſhead, or ſmaller Quantity.

N. B. As he is a new Beginner, he will be much obliged to thoſe Gentlemen that will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, who may depend on having the beſt of Work, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

Reading, Bucks County, March 22, 1770.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 7th day of May next, in the town of Reading, one equal and undivided fourth part of Charming Forge, with 88 acres of land thereto belonging, ſituate in Tulpehocken townſhip, in the ſaid county, with ſeveral good houſes, out-houſes, barns, ſtables, and a good ſaw-mill, all in very good order; one other tract of land, containing 70 acres, adjoining the above, with valuable improvements thereon; one other tract of land, adjoining the above, containing 400 acres; one other tract, with good improvements thereon, containing 60 acres; one other tract, containing 200 acres; four other tracts, with good improvements, containing 700 acres; one tract of woodland, containing 1200 acres; one other tract of woodland, containing 300 acres. This Forge is eſteemed one of the beſt and moſt valuable in this province, and is ſupplied by a conſtant ſtream of ſpring water, and is ſituate near ſeveral furnaces, and the town of Reading, on Schuylkill; ſeized and taken in execution by my predeceſſor, Sheriff of the county aforeſaid.

† JACOB SHOEMAKER, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE,

By the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, on the 2d day of May next,

ALL that noted Onions's Iron-works, pleaſantly ſituated, in Baltimore county, in Maryland, on a never-failing ſtream, called the Little Falls of Gunpowder River, &c. One furnace, in good repair, with a ſufficient quantity of ore for many ages, not above one mile from ſaid furnace, and of excellent quality, for caſtings of any kind; two forges, with 4 fires, and 2 hammers, and is ſufficient to make 300 tons of iron per annum; one griſt and ſaw mills, in good repair, with a ſufficient of coal, houſes, ſtables, ſmiths and carpenters ſhops, and dwelling-houſes; all the above works and buildings are within the circumference of 500 yards, and joining on the head of navigable water, where ſmall boats and ſkows may take off any produce made at ſaid works to Joppa, but a mile diſtance, where larger veſſels come from all parts of Virginia and Maryland.----Together with 7500 acres of valuable land, well timbered and watered, adjoining to ſaid works, with great quantities of meadow to be made, and ſome already made, &c. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe, may have a view of them before the day of ſale. They will be ſet up at £ 6000 ſterling, to the higheſt bidder above that ſum, one half of the purchaſe money in hand, and the other half upon intereſt, giving good ſecurity, if required. An indiſputable title will be given, by me ZACHEUS ONION.

N. B. If ſaid works are not ſold, they will be rented, on ſaid day. ¶ 7ſ6

Philadelphia, April 12, 1770.

THE NEW MAP of the PROVINCE of *PENNSYLVANIA*, is now ready to be delivered to the Subſcribers, who are deſired to call or ſend for the ſame, at Mr. *James Biddle's*, in Front-ſtreet, or at the *Surveyor General's*, in Market-ſtreet.

N. B. There are a few more ſtruck off than will be neceſſary to ſupply the Subſcribers, which are to be ſold at a Dollar plain, or Eight Shillings and Six-pence coloured. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 26th day of April, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, about 45 feet 6 inches, including a 3 feet alley, and continuing that breadth 19 feet 6 inches ſouthward (being the depth of the ſaid meſſuage) then narrowing to 27 feet 4 inches, and continuing that breadth to the back end of ſaid lot; the whole depth thereof from Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, being 46 feet 10 inches, or thereabouts; late the eſtate of Michael M'Intire, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 26th day of April, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain yearly rent charge, or ſum of Twelve Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, for ever, iſſuing out of a certain lot of ground, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, between Mulberry-ſtreet and Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extending in depth from Front-ſtreet to Water-ſtreet; bounded northward by a lot late of James Cuſack, eaſtward by Water-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by Samuel Auſtin's lot, and weſtward by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid; part of the eſtate late of William Vanderſpiegel, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 27th of April, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain meſſuage and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between Mulberry-ſtreet and Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Water-ſtreet aforeſaid, 57 feet 1 inch and a half, and in depth 19 feet 7 inches; bounded eaſtward with Water-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward with a lot whereof this was part, weſtward with ground now or late of Mary Taggart, and Ruth Webb, and northward with ground late of James Parrock, deceaſed; ſubject to the proprietaries thirds; late the eſtate of John Doyle; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 28th of April, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of the Widow Williams, in Front-ſtreet, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth 18 feet, and depth 65 feet; bounded ſouthward by ground of George Thumb, northward by ground now or late of William Shippen, and Weſtward by Second-ſtreet continued, as aforeſaid; ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Joſeph Blythe, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

THE Members of the *Library Company* of *Philadelphia*, are deſired to meet at the Library-room, in the State-Houſe, at Three o'Clock, in the Afternoon, on Monday, the 7th of May next, in order to chuſe Directors, and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year, agreeable to their Charter, and to make their annual Payments. *By Order of the Directors,*

April 9, 1770. JOHN HUGHES, jun. *Secretary.*

Thoſe, who have neglected to make the laſt yearly Payments, are requeſted to take Notice, that unleſs they diſcharge what is in Arrear, before the above Day of Election, their Shares will be forfeited, purſuant to the Charter of the Company. ¶

WE, the Subſcribers, Aſſignees for the Creditors of Meſſieurs Orr, Dunlope, and Glenholme, late of this City, Merchants, requeſt thoſe indebted to the ſaid Partnerſhip to diſcharge their Balances, to prevent further Trouble; and all thoſe who have any Demands againſt them, are deſired to furniſh their Accounts, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt Day of May next; when a Dividend will be made, of ſuch Effects as may then be in our Hands. BENJAMIN FULLER, RANDLE MITCHELL, JOHN PRINGLE, JAMES CRAIG.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, at public VENDUE, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 30th day of April inſt.

A VERY pleaſant ſituated lot or tract of land, for a gentleman's country ſeat, in the upper part of Germantown, having 125 feet front on the main ſtreet, in the beſt part of the town to carry on any extenſive buſineſs, tavern or ſhop, &c. &c. being between 2 and 3 acres of land; having a large 2 ſtory ſtone houſe, a ſtone kitchen, good ſtabling, and a good pump thereon, with a large and very pleaſant ſituated garden, great part thereof planted with pear, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, nut and other curious fruit trees, and excellent aſſortments of flower and garden curioſities; a very fine thriving orchard of the beſt fruit; and the reſt very good graſs land. Its pleaſant ſituation will recommend itſelf, for a ſummer ſeat of pleaſure or conveniency for any buſineſs; ſeveral years time (if deſired) will be given for the payment of the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, on paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity. Alſo then to be ſold, another near adjacent piece of graſs land. The terms of ſale may be known on the premiſes, of CHRISTIAN LEHMAN; or of WILLIAM LOGAN, Eſq; at Philadelphia.

N. B. The title is indiſputable. †

*** Said *Chriſtian Lehman* alſo keeps a nurſery, and hath for ſale, the rareſt and beſt ſorts of pear, plumb, apricot, cherry, nectarine, nut, and catalpa trees, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1770.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Francis Johnſon, late of this City, Baker, deceaſed, are deſired to come and pay, betwixt this and May next: And thoſe that have any juſt Demands, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be paid by CHRISTIAN SNIDER, Adminiſtrator. §

East Whiteland, Cheſter County, March 23, 1770.

TO be SOLD, a Mulattoe Wench, Country born, 21 Years of Age, hath had the Small-Pox, underſtands Country Buſineſs, in all its Branches, is well calculated for a Farmer. For further Particulars, enquire of

9 BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW.

A TRACT of LAND in the Northern Liberties, near the city of Philadelphia, commonly called the Vineyard, containing about 400 acres, extending from the Willſahickon road, to the river Schuylkill, is now dividing into lots, from 3 to 40 acres, with roads 50 feet wide, and one or more public landings on the Schuylkill, to accommodate the ſame; all which lots (except that whereon the barn, houſe, &c. ſtands) will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 24th day of May next, at three o' clock in the afternoon, if the weather proves good, otherwiſe on the next fair day.--- The terms, one fourth ready money, the remainder in three equal annual payments, with intereſt, giving ſecurity, if required.-----Plans of the aforeſaid lots will be put up at the London Coffe-Houſe, John Biddle's, and Jonathan Humphreys's.

N. B. No private engagement or ſale has or will be made of any part of the above tract, ſo that every purchaſer will be on an equal footting, at the public ſale.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in Front-Street, on the Bank, between Cheſtnut and Walnut Streets, now tenanted by Mr. Searle. Enquire of GEORGE CLYMER, near the New-Market. T.b.c.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

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LONDON, February 8.

IT is said, there will soon be a general Review and Inspection of all his Majesty's Ships of War now laid up in the several Ports of England.

Conclusion of a noble L---'s Speech in the M--j----y on Friday Night last:-----" And as for these *here* People, who have signed these *here* Petitions, what they are but a Parcel of Ragamuffins, composed of poor Country-men, *Hungry-men*, and *Dry-men*, who, *I vow to G-d*, would, I believe, sign any Thing for a *Skinfull* of Porter and good Victuals."

In the letter which lately came with a valuable present from an Eastern Prince to a Great Personage, the designs of France in the East are said to be most judiciously laid open. A Gentleman, who has had the honour of hearing that Personage express himself on India affairs, assures us, that the Holders of Stock have no reason to be alarmed, while so intelligent and patriotic a Father is not hindered, by the arts of the seditious, from watching over the interests of his country.

We hear the E--- of C-----m has assured a noble M-----s, that he will, at this dangerous crisis, exert himself to the utmost, in order to get the complaints of the people heard, and, if possible, their grievances redressed.

Notwithstanding the many insinuations in print, that a noble D---, near Charing-Cross, will soon again join the M------y, we are assured the whole is entirely groundless, as that N------n has both publicly and privately declared his abhorrence of such desperate measures, which the M------- have lately pursued.

It is said, that the conduct hitherto of a new S-----r in a certain assembly, has done great honour to their choice, as he has particularly carried strict uprightness to both parties.

Some Letters from Lisbon mention, that Don Mello de Castro, the new Secretary of State, has lately taken some pains to perswade his most Faithful Majesty, that the true interest of Portugal, with regard both to matters of policy and commerce, will be to secure the friendship of Great-Britain.

It was this morning reported, that advice is received, that the Spanish Court have given orders for the Russian men of war to be denied entrance into any of his Catholick Majesty's ports, within or without the Straits of Gibraltar.

It is said, that many noble Lords in the Minority have repeatedly declared, that they will never agree to any proposals for a coalition, without a previous assurance is made, that the rights of Election and Representation shall be secured to the people.

It is thought, that the land-tax will be continued at three shillings in the pound.

We are informed, that no overtures have been made on the part of G---------t lately to Mr. Wilkes, as mentioned in some of the papers; and it seems improbable that there should, as the time of his confinement is so near an expiration.

Several of the principal convivial societies in London and Westminster have fixed on the approaching day of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement, to hold their annual or half yearly feast on, in order to spend the day entirely in festivity.

An estimate, per bills of lading, of all the British manufactures, which were shipped last autumn for America, and have lately been returned upon the Merchants hands, at London, Bristol, Liverpool, and the other out-ports, is preparing for the inspection of an august Assembly.

A witty Earl, at certain late debates, and at so late an hour, looking round, and seeing all the candles near extinguished, said, "I'll retire, for I find all will end in smoke."

Feb. 10. We are informed, that a conciliating plan will shortly be proposed by L--d N----h, which, if it should take effect, will reflect immortal honour on the character of that Nobleman.

Yesterday the Duchess of Northumberland resigned her place as one of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber to her Majesty.

The same day the Countess of Holdernesse kissed her Majesty's hand, on being appointed one of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber to her Majesty, in the room of the Duchess of Northumberland.

We hear the sum of 283,687 pounds, will be wanted for the current year, to put our navy on a respectable footing.

The following are the names of the noble Lords whose healths are drank in all public companies:------*Temple; Audley; Craven; Cambden; Portland; Richmond; Radnor; Thanet; Lyttelton; Suffolk; Aylesford; Fitzwilliam; Trevor; Rockingham; Berkeley; Coventry; Stamford; Bangor; Exeter; Torrington; Tankerville; Effingham; Archer; Fortescue; Bolton; Wycomb, E. of Shelburne; King; Manchester; Chedworth; Ponsonby, Earl of Besborough; Chatham; Hyde; Monson; Albemarle; Scarborough; Huntingdon; Abergavenny; Boyle, Earl of Corke; Buckinghamshire; Milton; Northumberland.*

We are informed, that a patriotic Dignitary of the church, greatly advanced in years, has bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, which is said to be upwards of 80,000l. except a few legacies, to a popular Patriot.

It is observed, that above twenty of the noble persons who lately signed two spirited and constitutional papers, have each, in landed property only, above 15,000l. per annum, which is a full answer to all the nonsense thrown out by the tools of the Ministry, that the public cause was supported by only the base-born, and the scum of the earth. And it may be added in general, that there never was a public cause upheld by so many respectable characters of private worth, and public honour, as the present. The minority in the Houses of Parliament are, without a doubt, the possessors of a very great majority of the property of the kingdom.

The name and titles of a great Personage are inserted fully in the libel to be given in by L--- G------- against his Lady.

The libels in the above cause will come on for admission the 20th of this month.

A commission for appointing a new Board of Admiralty is preparing to pass the great seal.

The state of the nation, it is said, will be agitated on Monday next.

A morning paper says, that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor intends next week to invite all the Lords and Members of the House of Commons, who voted in the glorious minority, to dine with him at the Mansion-house, subsequent to which, it is expected, a spirited remonstrance from the City of London will be carried to St. James's.

A noble Duke, not many miles from Charing-cross, now allows his eldest son and heir an income of seven thousand pounds per annum, in order to render him entirely independent of Court favour.

On a noble Lord's saying, that it is to the Iron, and not to the Silken Lords, that we are indebted for British Liberty; a noble D--- observed, that we were at least as much indebted to the Silken as to the Flannel Lords for our liberties.

As the second question was debating on Friday night last, a division was proposed by some, on account of the late hour, and the waste of spirits they must necessarily have undergone during the former debate, when L--- C-----m rose up, and said he was directly against that motion; for, added that patriotic Nobleman, "Though I am here suffering more than any other in the Assembly on account of my infirmities, I am willing to stay somewhat longer, that I may have, at least, the pleasure to see the Sun rise on such proceedings."

We hear that a second appeal, from the final judgment of the High Court of Justiciary in Mungo Cambell's case, will be forthwith brought, on a new point.

Some letters from Gibraltar say, that the Emperor of Morocco complains, that the presents, for some time past made them from England, are even below the acceptance of the most petty State in Barbary.

They write from Venice, that a very considerable armament is now fitting out at Trieste and Fiume.

It is rumoured that a Great Assembly will be prorogued previous to the 13th of next April.

When her Grace of N--th---------d went to resign, she was preceded by a running footman, and six other footmen in blue, richly laced, and a servant in an elegant suit of green, and carried by chairmen in new liveries, in all ten servants. Her Grace was dressed in a most superb taste.

It is said that commissions are received at London and Bristol, to buy up some stout armed vessels for the service of the King of Prussia.

The Cessions made to France by the House of Austria in the Low Countries, in the late barrier Treaty, have greatly and justly alarmed the States-General. In Consequence of several Deliberations, their Ministers at Paris and Vienna have in vain remonstrated, and we are assured, that they are recalled from those Courts. The States-General have put their Navy upon a respectable Footing, and are now recruiting all their Regiments, as they are resolved no longer to be a mere Cypher in the political System of Europe.

We are assured a Squadron of twelve Men of War have sailed from Toulon, in Quest of the Russian Fleet in the Mediterranean; and an Account of an Engagement between them is hourly expected.

We have the Pleasure to assure our Readers, that a Coalition is now upon the Carpet, and that it will be declared in a few Days. For which Reason, certain Debates have by Agreement been put off, till this Measure is brought to an Issue, which has been retarded by the Marquis of Rockingham's Indisposition.

A patriotic Gentleman in Westminster has given Orders to a Cooper to make him a large Cask, which is to contain 45 Butts of Beer, cost 45l. and is to be filled with Porter, which will be given away to the Populace on the Day of Mr. Wilkes's Delivery.

It has been observed, that though the Civil List consists of 800,000l. Nett Money, paid by the Public for the Maintenance of his Majesty and his Family, yet at least 280,000l. of this Money is yearly seized upon by the Ministers, and appropriated in Pensions and Bribes for the Service of their infamous Measures; and to Writers, for Libels on the Lords and Gentlemen in Opposition, and on the People, and the Constitution. But if any Man publishes a Libel upon the Minister, or addresses TRUTH to his SOVEREIGN, he is instantly prosecuted.

The Ministry have received undoubted Advice of some dangerous Designs, hatching by the Spanish Court, against his Majesty's Province of West-Florida.

Yesterday the Earl of Halifax was appointed Lord Privy Seal.

Feb. 13. Major General Græme, Member of Parliament for Perthshire, Secretary of her Majesty's Household, Comptroller of her Treasury, and Colonel of the 19th regiment of foot, it is said, is dismissed from all his employments.

A patriotic Nobleman has delivered it as his opinion in a late c-----l, that notwithstanding the present unhappy divisions at home, and the exhausted state of our finances, the first blow that shall be struck by France or Spain, against the Russians, must at all events be considered as a declaration of war against Great-Britain; and we hear the majority of the Members present acquiesced in his reasons.

We are assured, that a certain Premier has declared that "he will never give up, till he meets with a man to succeed him, who is of his way of thinking, and superior abilities."

We hear that a certain great man, who has lately altered his political conduct, has thereby so exasperated a very Great Personage, that he has struck him out of a certain list with his own hand. And it is said, it will not be long before he will be deprived of all his civil and maritime appointments.

The following is said to be an authentic list of the changes in the several departments of the State, viz. Earl of Halifax, Lord Privy Seal, in the room of the Earl of Bristol. Hon. Henry F. Thynne, Treasurer of the Chambers, in the room of Sir Gilbert Elliot. Sir Gilbert Elliot, Treasurer of the Navy, in the room of Lord Howe. Earl of Essex, Vice Treasurer of Ireland, in the room of Earl Cornwallis. Board of Admiralty.--Lord Lisburne, Hon. Charles Fox, and Admiral Holborne, in the room of Charles Townshend, Esq; Sir George Yonge, and Sir Piercy Brett. Board of Trade.---Lord Greville, and Jenison Shafto, in the room of Lord Lisburne, and Mr. Robinson. Mr. Robinson, Vice Chamberlain, in the room of the Earl of Jersey. Hugo Meynell, Esq; Master of the Stag Hounds, in the room of Lord Galway.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester will command the army; and the Duke of Cumberland will be appointed Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, with a proper Council.

Some secret and very important dispatches, it is said, are received from the Spanish court.

Betts are seven to two, that the Spaniards attack Jamaica before the 1st of June.

There are no less than 32 sail of the line at the Havannah. The frigates belonging to commodore Byron's squadron have received orders to fit out and repair expeditiously to Jamaica.

A morning paper says, there is now a strong report, to which great credit is given, that his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, will be married to Miss Wilkes.

Letters from Constantinople advise, that the Porte had given orders for 30,000 men to be immediately embarked at the nearest ports, to garrison the several Greek Illands.

They write from Hamburgh, that the court of Petersburgh seem somewhat alarmed for the fate of the Russian squadron, should it be attacked by the French and Spanish fleets, which had occasioned the holding divers councils; at the breaking up of which couriers were dispatched to the different northern courts in alliance with her Majesty.

They write from Gibraltar, that three French men of war of the line had for some days been cruising in the Gutt, that they had been twice in the Bay, and their officers affected to talk mysteriously concerning the object of their expedition.

A Correspondent says, "A most amiable female personage has, for some time past, discovered much solicitude on account of the present domestick divisions of this kingdom."

We are informed, that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has given orders for preparations to be made for a very grand and elegant entertainment for the Gentlemen of the Minority (in both Houses) at the Mansion-house, which will be in a few Days.

Feb. 15. There was the fullest House of Commons on Monday night, that has been known for several years past, 451 members being present; the majority increased, and the minority continued partly the same as upon former divisions.

An extraordinary summons of a very spirited nature from the M------y to their friends and dependants, may account, in some measure, for the unexpected advance in their numbers on a late occasion.

A correspondent informs us, that 16 belonging to the lesser number on the above occasion, were absent by illness and previous engagements; so that it may be justly said, the m-n-r-ty is certainly at least 206.

The Re---------e is now quite finished, ready to be offered at the next Common Hall.

The expected re-------ces from the cities of London and Westminster were the topicks of conversation yesterday at a certain place. It was affirmed, that the people do not labour under any grievance, and therefore it is imprudent to rem------te.

We hear, that some very rigorous steps are to be taken with certain persons, for their political conduct.

Friday last Lord Holland's accounts were laid before the Barons of the Exchequer.

The Minority remain firm against all offers to corrupt them, and faithful to each other, notwithstanding all attempts to divide them.

There were upwards of two hundred of the Nobility, and other persons of distinction, among whom were no less than twenty Dukes, at a meeting held on Sunday night at Lord Mansfield's house, in Bloomsbury-square.

Mr. Wilkes will leave the King's Bench on the very day that Mr. Sheriff Sawbridge will give his Easter treat, and, it is said, will be present at dinner.

Lord N--th publicly declared on Monday night, that "nothing but his S-------n's will should ever make him quit his Post, as he considered the present opponents to admin---------n as so many locusts, who being driven from their intended ravages, in their flight make a *tremendous* noise, that might frighten children and old women, but which, by judicious people, was considered a good omen, as it proclaimed their retreat, which must make the hearts of all men of *real property* rejoice."

We are informed, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will go again to sea early in the spring.

It is said, that the P---------t will break up on Tuesday, the 20th of March.

We are assured, that a Great Personage is determined for the future to be his own Minister.

It is confidently asserted, that Sir Francis Bernard, late Governor of Massachusetts-Bay, has the grant of a pension of 600l. per annum.

Considerable betts are laid at the West end of the town, that the Duke of Portland, Lord Cambden, the Marquis of Rockingham, and Lord Chatham, will be at the head of the Administration before the month of April next.

Two Noblemen, who have been hitherto thought strongly attached to Administration, are expected to join the Minority on the next division.

The French Minister at the Court of Berlin, and the Prussian Minister at Paris, are gone to their respective homes, and it is thought they will not return, as their royal masters seem to be of opinion, that, according to the modern system, their respective interests are of such a nature, as not to make it necessary to keep a Minister at a great expence at each Court.

Letters from Dantzick say, that a second fleet of 12 ships of the line is fitting out, with the utmost expedition, in Russia, the command of which is to be given to Admiral Kosinnin.

One day next week the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will invite all the Members of the House of Commons to a grand entertainment at the Mansion-house: On which night, the pillars of the portico, and the front of the house, will be finely illuminated.

We are well informed, that several American trading ships are now lying empty in the river, in hopes of returning to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. fully laden in the spring.

Feb. 16. It is said, that his Grace the Duke of Grafton has, since his resignation of the post of First Lord of the Treasury, actually refused a pension of 4000l. per ann. which his Majesty most graciously offered him, as a mark of his great regard for his Grace, and the high estimation in which he held his merit and services.

We hear that the Hon. Thomas Robinson, Esq; son of Lord Grantham, is appointed Vice-Chamberlain to his Majesty, in the room of Lord Villers, now Earl of Jersey (not one of the Joint Vice Treasurers, as has been mentioned) and on Wednesday he appeared at court in that station.

A noble patriotic Lord (Lord S.) in a letter to Mr. M. his friend, within these few days, says as follows; *As I know you have a wish to be in parliament, I have now an opportunity of helping you to a seat (Westbury) without any expence to you, on condition that you give me your word and honour to vote according to your conscience.*

Feb. 17. Yesterday the state of the nation was again taken into consideration in a certain political society.

The grand business, which was expected to be determined yesterday, is deferred till Monday, very warm debates having arisen on a previous subject.

The House of Commons did not break up this morning 'till past one o'clock' the gallieries were cleared, and no persons admitted but Members of the House.

Wednesday next, it is said, is the day fixed for taking into consideration the petition of the North-American Merchants in a certain place.

The learned Serjeant Glynn, Knight of the Shire for the county of Middlesex, made a most spirited and elegant speech, in a certain assembly on Monday night last, in defence of the glorious cause of Liberty, which lasted for three hours and seventeen minutes.

L--- N--th declared last week, that "All he had came unasked, quite freely and spontaneously to him; "on which Mr. E----nd B--ke compared him to an oyster, which lay still, gaping for the tide, ready to receive it, whether it came from the East, West, North, or South, and taking it in, however muddy, foul, and dirty. Another Member added, that "if L---N--th was the oyster itself, J---m---h D---f---n and J----k---n were the two shells."

Colonel Græme is again restored to his various appointments by the intercession of L--d N---th, who declared he would hold his post no longer, if members were dismissed for such conduct. The reason of the Colonel's dismission was this: The D----of G-----n had ordered him to attend the H----of C------ upon a certain important question. The Colonel finding the question rather repugnant to his conscience, silently withdrew, and *seduced* two honest Members with him, for which the R---l pen was struck through all his posts.

One day last week a motion was made in the Court of King's Bench, for leave (which was granted) to any Justice of the Peace to accept the discharge of John Wilks, Esq; on the 18th of April, when the Term of his confinement expires, as the Judges will, at that time, be all on their respective circuits.

A great Lady in Pall-Mall is certainly interesting herself in bringing about a coalition between the heads of the contending parties.

An address of a most singular nature, we are told, has been received from the *over-and-above loyal* inhabitants of Ed-----gh; wherein it is said, that Sc-----d has 30,000 men ready at his M------'s pleasure, to silence and quell such as dare fly in the face of monarchy!

The receipt of the customs the last year is near 500,000l. more than that of any former year.

The D---of C---------d yesterday waited on the B----p of London, at his house, and held a long conference with him; the subject of which was, it is thought, the cause depending in the consistorial Court of London, between L--d G------r and his Lady.

In a conference the other day between a great Personage and a noble Duke (D. of N.) when the latter gave as his reason for joining the opposition, that amidst the late changes he found himself disappointed in his hopes of being thought of for some post; the former replied to him, "You know, my Lord, when I created you a Duke, you gave me your word and honour, that you would never solicit for any public employment."

It is thought that nothing lessened the credit of the M-----y, in the opinion of the public, so much as their behaviour to Lord Cambden.

A patriotic Earl (Lord C.) took occasion, on Monday last, to "compare Administration with the Masters of Gallies, who not only inflicted the severest hardships on their Slaves, but made it a matter of wonder that their chains should rattle."

A great Orator (Mr. B.) in the opposition, observed, that (though he did not say it would have been right) "he owned he was very much surprised that the two Sheriffs were not committed on account of the late Middlesex Election, as that measure would have been entirely of a piece with many other steps of arbitrary power that have been lately taken."

When a certain witty Earl heard of two B----ps having protested, he answered, "Then I protest that miracles are not ceased."

The dismission of a Court Secretary, from his civil offices, is at last confirmed.

The natural army of any German Elector is under 20,000 men. When they exceed that number, it either falls heavy on their subjects, or they must be subsidized by some great Power. The King of Prussia has now above 220,000 men---is not subsidized---and therefore must employ them soon, or be ruined by their expence.

It is reported that a Cabinet Council will be held in a few days, when such persons will be put in nomination, as may, by a majority, be thought most proper to fill the several vacancies in Administration.

On Thursday morning the Earl of Hillsborough was in conference with a great Personage for more than an hour.

Several detachments of Russian troops are actually marching against the Confederates, who, by their number, and daily successes, are more formidable than ever.

The Minority are said to have gained an accession of four great Commoners since yesterday morning.